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THE Fatherland

A Weekly

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AMERICAN SHIPS AND BRITISH ARROGANCE

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

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THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck and Frederick F. Schrader

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GREAT BRITAIN'S PAPER BLOCKADE OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

UNTIL recently no direct shipments have been made to Germany, but since the British Government has agreed not to interfere with cotton shipments, direct shipments of cotton to Bremen have been effected. There are at present afloat about 35,000 bales of cotton shipped direct to Bremen. In all, about 100,000 bales have been contracted for to be sent to Bremen direct.

Direct shipments of cotton to Germany are only made in American bottoms, due to the requirement of the War Risk Bureau in Washington. So far this bureau has only underwritten the war risk on ships flying the American flag.

There have been some shipments of cotton to Germany via neutral ports, but such a movement is interfered with continually on the part of the British authorities. England requires embargo regulations to be made by neutral countries against Germany and Austria, which make trans-shipments to Germany practically impossible.

Also is the insurance market very much handicapped for such shipments. Recently information was received that the English companies have been forbidden to write insurance on all cargoes intended for neutral countries adjacent to Germany and Austria.

Often rumors are started in connection with shipments to Germany and Austria, regarding the attitude of the British authorities, which are intended to increase the difficulties and the uncertainty surrounding shipments. As an instance we would mention cable information received in the insurance market from London, that in spite of the agreement between England and the United States relative to cotton shipments, British authorities would not permit cotton to reach Germany.

The neutral steamship lines calling at neutral ports place no end of difficulties in the way of free shipment of non-contraband articles to Germany and Austria. For instance, the Italian lines refuse to issue a bill of lading on which is stated that cotton is in transit for Germany or Austria.

The same principle is followed by practically all the other neutral steamship lines. They refuse this in spite of the fact that no embargo has been placed on cotton, as is the case in Italy. Their sole object for refusing is to prevent the costly detention of their ships by English authorities, which they have previously experienced.

The difficulties in a free movement of cotton to Germany and Austria have been principally due to the scarcity of American ships and to the insurance market, of which two-thirds is closed to ships and cargo destined to Germany or Austria. English companies are prevented from underwriting on such.

The normal consumption of cotton in Germany and Austria is about two and one-half million bales. Assuming that due to the war, these two countries will only take two million bales, one can yet fully realize the importance the free movement of cotton is to the American cotton grower.

Had adequate insurance facility and ship room been provided, cotton should at least sell two cents above present level. Three and one-half cents per pound has been paid for freight on cotton to Germany. Some American steamship owners are demanding charter rates which would necessitate charging $20 to $25 per bale for freight alone.

Shipment of food products to Germany direct or through neutral countries is at present impossible, due to the attitude of the English Government. In previous wars England acted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Declaration of London, which has been in general use. According to this Declaration, food stuffs are not contraband of war if they are shipped to private parties and intended for private consumption.

We print below a list of American and neutral ships, which have been seized or detained by British authorities. This list is by no means complete and only some of the most glaring cases of interference with neutral commerce are indicated thereon. Regular steamship lines are making the best they can out of the situation by calling at British ports for inspection and if their papers are beyond criticism, they are allowed to proceed after some 48 hours' delay.

Some of the shippers of cotton to Germany have tried to overcome difficulties in having a British Consul supervise at the American port, the loading of the cargo and certificate to that effect had been issued to them after the hatch had been sealed and instructions been given to the Captain to report at some English port for further inspection. Some shippers have actually thought of having the cotton bales X-rayed. It must be remembered that such an inquisition has been performed on American ships flying the American flag.

The following requirements of neutral steamship companies preclude shipment of goods to Germany and Austria and also severely handicaps shipments to neutral countries:

1st. All neutral steamship company lines flatly, almost invariably, refuse taking goods to Germany, even if not contraband of war.

2nd. Neutral lines refuse taking goods to neutral ports unless such goods are again embargoed by the neutral country.

3rd. The following ownership clause is required from all shippers on neutral lines: "Warranted no Austrian or German ownership interest consignee or destination."

4th. Neutral steamship lines will not issue a bill of lading for goods in transit to Germany, although such goods are non-contraband of war and not embargoed, preventing their re-consignment from the neutral countries into Germany or Austria.

The foreign commerce of the United States with neutral countries, also with Germany and Austria, has further been made exceedingly cumbersome on account of the interference with cable messages by British authorities, which is continually being experienced. A cable containing a word or name of German origin is surely destroyed in transit, although the cable may be directed to a neutral city, say Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, etc. The sender of a cable is required to pay for the message, but is never informed of the fact that the cable has not been despatched. This is another question which deserves the immediate attention of President Wilson.

Ships Seized and Detained by the British and French Authorities

A. NEUTRAL SHIPS, OTHER THAN AMERICAN

Dutch S. S. *Rotterdam*.....From New York September 15th with passengers and general cargo, for Rotterdam. Detained at Brest 18 days and detained several times on subsequent voyages.

Danish S. S. *Louisiana*..... From New York September 24th with general cargo for Copenhagen. Detained about one week at Kirkwall.

Norwegian S. S. *Leander*.....From New York September 25th, with full cargo grain for Copenhagen. Detained at Kirkwall about 5 days.

Danish S. S. *Dania*.....From Philadelphia September 26th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Detained about one week at Kirkwall.

Norwegian S. S. *Prosper III*.....From New York October 3d, with general cargo for Copenhagen.

Norwegian S. S. *Alfred Nobel*.....From New York October 20th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Taken into Kirkwall on November 5th, then ordered to Liverpool, where cargo has been discharged and seized. Steamer is still being held in Liverpool.

Norwegian S. S. *Fram*.....From Charleston October 24th, with full cargo of cotton seed cake, for Danish ports. Taken into Aberdeen November 15th, then ordered to Hull.

Swedish S. S. *Kuruna*..... From New York October 25th, with general cargo, for Swedish ports. Detained at Kirkwall 4 days.

Norwegian S. S. *Uller*.....From Savannah October 26th, with full cargo of cotton for Gothenburg. Detained three days at Kirkwall, then allowed to proceed.

Norwegian S. S. *Bjornstjerne Bjornson*.....From New York October 27th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Taken into Kirkwall November 10th, then ordered to Leith, where cargo was seized and steamer is still being held.

Swedish S. S. *Friedland*.....From New York October 28th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Taken November 11th, then ordered to Newcastle, where steamer and cargo are still held.

Norwegian S. S. *Tancred*.....From Port Arthur November 3d, with full cargo of cotton seed cake for Danish ports. Detained three days at Falmouth.

A. NEUTRAL SHIPS, OTHER THAN AMERICAN

Norwegian S. S. *Kim*.....From New York November 10th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Taken into Falmouth November 27th, then ordered to Newcastle, where she is now discharging cargo and is seized.

Norwegian S. S. *Strinda*.....From New York November 14th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Taken to Plymouth and Falmouth; detained 5 days, then allowed to proceed.

Norwegian S. S. *Sandefjord*.....From New York November 27th, with general cargo for Copenhagn. Boarded outside of Sandy Hook 30 minutes after pilot left ship; prize crew put on board and taken to Halifax, where she is now discharging. Principal reason for being detained is found in her carrying 1,000 bales of coffee for Copenhagen. The coffee is consigned to Copenhagen and intended for Danish consumption. However, the number of bags looked suspicious to the commander of the British vessel.

B. AMERICAN STEAMERS

S. S. *Rockefeller*.....Detained at Kirkwall on account of oil cargo to Denmark.

S. S. *Brindilla*.....Detained at Halifax on account of oil destined for Scandinavia.

S. S. *Kroonland*.....From New York October 15th, with general cargo, including copper, for Genoa and Piraeus.

S. S. *Fordney*.....From New York November 7th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Taken into Falmouth and detained two days, then allowed to proceed.

S. S. *Geo. Hawley*....From New York November 15th, with general cargo for Copenhagen. Taken into Falmouth November 30th. All cargo has been permitted to proceed except 250 barrels of oil which are intended for Copenhagen. The shipper of this oil has given assurance to the effect. Although the strongest protests have been made to the State Department, the cargo has not as yet been allowed to proceed.

S. S. *Edward Pierce*..From New York November 24th with general cargo for Gothenburg and Copenhagen. Taken into Falmouth December 7th and released after long delay.

Steamers Detained on Account of Copper Cargo

Flag	*Steamer*	*Date*
Dutch	Potsdam	October 9, 1914.
Dutch	Westerdyk	October 9, 1914.
Dutch	Sloterdyk	September 26, 1914.
Italian	Palermo	November 2 1914.
Italian	Regina d'Italia	October 26, 1914.
Italian	Italia	November 8, 1914.
Italian	San Giovanni	October 26, 1914.
Italian	Duca di Genoa	November 8, 1914.
Italian	Verona	November 8, 1914.
Italian	Europa	November 8, 1914.
Italian	San Guglielmo	November 8, 1914.
Norwegian	Tabor	November 13, 1914.
Norwegian	Taurus	November 13, 1914.
Norwegian	Nordheim	November 18, 1914.
Norwegian	Sif	November 18, 1914.
Norwegian	Sigrun	November 26, 1914.
Norwegian	Ran	December 1, 1914.
Norwegian	Antares	November 14, 1914.
Norwegian	Tyr	November 19, 1914.
Norwegian	Francisco	November 2, 1914.

ALLIED PRESS HYSTERICAL

A few young German reservists in New York are accused of having obtained American passports by fraud, in order to enable them to leave the United States on neutral vessels. Now the New York *Times*, the *Sun* and other papers are behaving as if a terrible conspiracy against the United States endangered our national existence.

Columns and columns of hysterical outbursts are printed, and the bosoms of their English-born and unnaturalized editors are vibrating with patriotic indignation. The fact that American passports in the hands of American-born men who never saw Germany were treated as mere scraps of paper and their holders thrown into English jails because of their blonde hair or German names, did not elicit a peep from the *Times, Sun,* et al. If an American passport is a mere scrap of paper in one case, what gives it such a tremendous importance now in the eyes of the Allied press?

AMERICAN SHIPS AND BRITISH ARROGANCE

A Plain Statement of the Facts, the Law and the Precedents in the Issue Between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain

By William Bayard Hale

IT is a well-established principle of modern international law that food-stuffs, carried in neutral ships, not intended for the use of the army, navy or government of a belligerent, are not subject to capture at sea. If intended for military use they are so subject—that is, they are contraband; but if destined for the ordinary use of life in the enemy's country, and not distinctly for the enemy's forces, they are not contraband.

The attitudes of the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain are of peculiar interest:

Position Taken by Mr. Jefferson

In 1795 the British Government, being then at war with France, by an Order in Council, directed the seizure of all vessels laden with provisions bound for French ports. The Government of the United States protested against this action. It secured the appointment in 1795 of a mixed commission for the purpose of awarding damages by reason of illegal captures and condemnations by the British. This commission held that the action of the British in holding up provisions on the way to French ports, but not specifically intended for the French army and navy, was illegal, and awarded large damages.

The language of Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State of the United States, in instructing Mr. Pinckney, our Minister in London, September 7, 1793, represents the position which this Government has ever since consistently maintained:

"When two nations go to war, those who choose to live in peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufactures and other ordinary vocations, to carry the produce of their industry for exchange to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as usual."

Mr. Jefferson contended that the fact that Great Britain and France were at war afforded neither of them the right to interrupt the agriculture and commerce of the United States. Such interruption tended directly to draw us from the state of peace in which we wished to remain. Mr. Jefferson instructed Mr. Pinckney that the United States Government could not allow itself to be forced either to withhold provisions from France (thus making ourselves a party to the war), or to withhold them from both France and her enemies (thus closing to our farmers, manufacturers and shippers all the ports of Europe). He admitted that Great Britain might "feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, nor of making us the instrument of it."

Mr. Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, on May 6, 1794, instructed Mr. Jay, who had gone on a special mission to England in connection with the subject, that "provisions, except in the instance of a siege, blockade, or investment, are not to be ranked among contraband."

Great Britain's Changed Attitude

Since 1795, the Government of Great Britain did not, for 119 years, undertake to assert that provisions destined elsewhere than to the government, army or navy of a belligerent were contraband. Indeed, it has, until the present year, 1914, constantly maintained the opposite position.

Lord Granville and the French Contention in 1885

In the year 1885 France, being a state of hostility with China, declared shipments of rice destined to any ports in Northern China to be contraband. The pretension was resisted by Great Britain, on the ground that though provisions may, in particular circumstances, acquire a contraband character, they cannot in general be so treated. Lord Granville, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a note to Mr. Waddington, February 27, 1885, replied to the French contention that the British Government could not admit it. Lord Granville declared that the British Government did not deny that provisions might acquire a contraband character under particular circumstances, such as if they were consigned directly to the fleet of a belligerent, or to a port where such fleet was lying, but that there must be "circumstances relative to any particular cargo, or its destination, to displace the presumption that articles of this kind are intended for the ordinary use of life." The British position was that, before they could be treated as contraband of war, it must be shown that provisions are "destined for military use."

The United States Minister at Berlin, Mr. Kasson, wrote to Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, April 23, 1885, relative to the discussion then going on in Europe over the French declaration making rice contraband. Mr. Kasson said:

"I beg your attention to the importance of the principle involved in this declaration, as it concerns our American interests. We are neutrals in European wars. Food constitutes an immense portion of our exports. Every European war produces an increased demand for these supplies from neutral countries. The French doctrine declares them contraband, not only when destined directly for military consumption, but when going in the ordinary course of trade as food for the civil population of the belligerent government. If food can be thus excluded and captured, still more can clothing, the instruments of industry, and all less vital supplies be cut off on the

ground that they tend to support the efforts of the belligerent nation. Indeed, the real principle involved goes to this extent, that everything the want of which will increase the distress of the civil population of the belligerent country may be declared contraband of war. The entire trade of neutrals with belligerents may thus be destroyed, irrespective of an effective blockade of ports. War itself would become more fatal to neutral states than to belligerent interests.

"The rule of feudal times, the starvation of beleaguered and fortified towns, might be extended to an entire population of an open country. It is a return to barbaric habits of war."

Mr. Wharton, Solicitor of the Department of State, May 18, 1885, reported to the Department his concurrence in the reasoning and conclusion of Mr. Kasson. Mr. Wharton argued:

"If rice is contraband, everything is contraband, and neutral commerce in time of war, already sufficiently oppressed, would be subjected to an additional burden, which would be intolerable."

Lord Salisbury's Position During the Boer War

During the Boer War, some question having arisen as to the position of the British Government with regard to despatch of provisions to South Africa, Lord Salisbury, then head of the Government (January 10, 1900), thus defined it:

"Food-stuffs, with a hostile destination, can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of the seizure."

Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Hay, and the Russo-Japanese War

During the Russo-Japanese War the Russian Government undertook to put food-stuffs on the contraband list. The British Government protested, and the American Government declared its total inability to acquiesce in the Russian position.

Lord Lansdowne, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, on June 11, 1904, instructed Sir C. Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that his Government observed "with great concern that rice and provisions will be treated as unconditional contraband, a step which they regard as inconsistent with the law and practice of nations." The British Government could not admit "that if such provisions were consigned to the port of a belligerent (even though it should be a port of naval equipment) they should therefore be necessarily regarded as contraband of war," unless "there are circumstances relating to any particular cargo to show that it is destined for military or naval use."

Our Notice to Russia

The United States Government was especially emphatic in its refusal to admit the Russian contention. The steamship Arabia, bound for Japanese ports and laden with railway material and flour, consigned to private commercial houses, was seized by the Russians and taken to Vladivostok. A prize court held that the Arabia's cargo should be confiscated. In the course of a remarkable letter of instruction sent to Mr. McCormick, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on Aug. 30, 1904, Mr. Hay made use of the following language:

"The Government of the United States is unable to admit the validity of the judgment, which appears to have been rendered in disregard of the settled law of nations in respect to what constitutes contraband of war. If the judgment and the communication accompanying its transmission are to be taken as an expression of the attitude of his Imperial Majesty's Government, and as an interpretation of the Russian imperial order of Feb. 29 last, it raises a question of momentous import in its bearing on the rights of neutral commerce. * * *

"The department is therefore constrained to take notice of the principle on which the condemnation is based, and which it is impossible for the United States to accept, as indicating either a principle of law or a policy which a belligerent State may lawfully enforce or pursue toward the United States as a neutral. * * *

"When war exists between powerful States it is vital to the legitimate maritime commerce of neutral States that there be no relaxation of the rule—no deviation from the criterion for determining what constitutes contraband of war, lawfully subject to belligerent capture namely: Warlike nature, use and destination. Articles which, like arms and ammunition, are by their nature of self-evident warlike use, are contraband of war if destined to enemy territory; but articles which, like coal, cotton, and provisions, though of ordinarily innocent are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of a belligerent.

"This substantive principle of the law of nations cannot be overridden by technical rule of the Prize Court that the owners of the captured cargo must prove that no part of it may eventually come to the hands of the enemy forces. The proof is of an impossible nature; and it cannot be admitted that the absence of proof in its nature impossible to make can justify the seizure and condemnation. If it were otherwise, all neutral commerce with the people of a belligerent State would be impossible; the innocent would suffer inevitable condemnation with the guilty.

"The established principle of discrimination between contraband and non-contraband goods admits of no relaxation or refinement. It must be either inflexibly adhered to or abandoned by all nations. There is and can be no middle ground. The criterion of warlike usefulness and destination has been adopted by the common consent of civilized nations after centuries of struggle, in which each belligerent made indiscriminate warfare upon all commerce of all neutral States with the people of the other belligerent, and which led to reprisals as the mildest available remedy.

"If the principle which appears to have been declared by the Vladivostok Prize Court and which has not so far been disavowed or explained by his Imperial Majesty's Government is acquiesced in, it means, if carried unto full execution, the complete destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan; it obviates the necessity of blockades; it renders meaningless the principle of the Declaration of Paris set forth in the Imperial Order of Feb. 29 last that a blockade in order to be obligatory must be effective; it obliterates all distinction between commerce in contarband and non-contraband goods, and is in effect a declaration of war against commerce of every description between the people of a neutral and those of a belligerent State."

THE GREATEST SECRET OF GERMAN PROGRESS

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer

Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "The Price of Inefficiency," Etc.

(In less than fifty years' time Germany has grown into a nation of the first rank. Even Americans accustomed to doing big things in a short time have marvelled at the extraordinary growth of this new Colossus of nations. What is the secret of this tremendous expansion on the part of Germany? In the last four articles written by Mr. Frank Koester for THE FATHERLAND *he has pointed out some of the characteristics in the Teuton which have made him so remarkably successful. In the following article Mr. Koester discloses the strongest trait in the German, a trait peculiarly his own and which, for the want of a better name, is called "efficiency." In Mr. Koester's sixth article which will appear in the next issue he will continue his analysis of the Teuton's first virtue.)*

THE tremendous progress which Germany has made within little more than a generation has been the marvel of the world, and not only the marvel but for some parts of the world, a mortal terror.

Germany's growth, her precision, her efficiency, her unified action have made her competitors stand aghast. Nothing seems to be able to stop her. Everything that Germany does is done with the minimum of effort and the maximum of result.

In Germany it works. Whatever it is, it works, and it works with irresistible power.

In other countries it does not work. Or if it works, it works badly.

And when we come upon the real secret of what it is that works and how it works, the fundamental secret of Germany's progress will be revealed, the fountain head will have been reached.

The thing that happens is that in Germany, largely by the accident of political considerations, a form of government has been evolved which, in the midst of the relics of by-gone forms of government, is able to accomplish its purposes, the purposes of all governments, that of carrying out the will of the people, in a more effective manner than that of any other existing form of government.

The Greatest Democracy in the World

Imagine the power of the government of the United States, for example, or of any government, if the will of the people could be instantly ascertained and instantly put into effect by a single, responsive and responsible instrument. It would be irresistible. It would be the ideal of government, the apotheosis of democracy.

The government of Germany comes nearer that ideal than does the government of any other country, and to the enormous effectiveness of its form of government is due in an overwhelming measure, its success.

Unless other countries put into practice the principles which are so effective in Germany, there is no question but that within a few generations Germany must outstrip all the other countries of the world combined.

America, however, is already experimenting with the same governmental principle, locally applied and without realizing that it is the same principle that has made Germany what it is to-day. The principle has as yet no name but it will undoubtedly in time acquire a name. For the present purposes it may be termed a polyocracy. To understand its meaning, it will be necessary to describe the salient features of the very complex governmental system of Germany, which is but imperfectly understood even by many Germans, but which contains, due, as stated, to the accidents of political exigencies, the working apparatus which produces the wonderful results and which works in spite of the complexity rather than because of it.

In order not to be deflected by non-essentials, it will be necessary to lay aside for the moment, criticisms of the German government system due to what we term gerrymandering, which is not a vital principle but rather a disease. To understand the tree of government we must imagine it stripped of the disease or fungus of the gerrymander, for that has nothing to do with its life and proper growth. Gerrymandering is no worse in Germany than in the United States, for here Rhode Island has as many votes in our Senate as has New York, while 3,600,000 farmers in New York State overrule 5,500,000 citizens of New York City through so laying out the boundaries of the state's election districts as to vitiate the suffrages of the city dwellers.

Germany Not a Monarchy

To begin with, the German Empire is not a monarchy. These misnomers prove a powerful source of error to Americans in dealing with German institutions and government.

The German Empire is a confederation of what were once kingdoms, duchies, states, and free cities. All these sovereign members upon entering into the confederation, surrendered their sovereignty to the "empire" as regards foreign relations and such functions as coinage, tariffs, and certain others best administered by a central government, but retained their individual powers to a much greater extent than did the states of the American union when it was formed.

The kingdoms which compose the German Empire still have their kings, their courts, their houses of lords and commons, their local governments, and practically all the procedure and powers over their own affairs which they formerly exercised.

Of these kingdoms Prussia was by far the largest and it now has 42,000,000 of the 67,000,000 population of the whole empire.

The confederation which we now know as the German Empire succeeded a partial previous confederation known as North German Bund (union). In that bund the King of Prussia was made president of the bund and also commander-in-chief of the united armies, still retaining his complete powers as King of Prussia with the exception that Prussia surrendered her sovereignty, as a kingdom among the other kingdoms of the world to the bund. When the German Empire was formed by Bismarck, the same conditions were put in force, and thus the German Empire is a United States of German Kingdoms in which the King of Prussia, whoever he may be, is the president with the title of "German Kaiser," a style especially adopted rather than Emperor of Germany or Emperor of the Germans, so as not to offend the other kings.

Thus, a German is not a citizen of the empire, is not a subject of the emperor, but is a subject or citizen of whatever particular kingdom or state that he may belong to. In fact, the Kaiser or emperor, is nothing more than the president of the league of kingdoms. William is thus only a psychological emperor and not a real one, and as German Kaiser has vastly less actual power than the President of the United States.

However, as King of Prussia, as king over 42,000,000 of Germany's 67,000,000 population, he retains his royal power and prerogatives, for the Kingdom of Prussia is still a powerful monarchy, so strong that the other kingdoms of the "Empire" could scarcely withdraw even if they wished, no more than could an American state withdraw from our union.

Although the comparison can at best only be a rough one, an idea of the organization of the German Empire may be had from supposing the eastern part of the United States a kingdom, united to the various western states, each as kingdoms with kings and nobilities, in a union effected by sending ambassadors to

Washington, each representing his state with absolute powers, and then giving to this body of ambassadors the authority at present given to the U. S. Senate, the U. S. Supreme Court, and the President, and placing an "emperor" over all with about the power of the Vice-President over the Senate, but keeping the lower house of Congress spread all over the country, as a check against the house of ambassadors, the said "emperor" being, however, the king of the eastern part or kingdom.

In practice, however, it would work out more as though our governors of states had kings over them and went to Washington to govern in place of the Senate, the Supreme Court, and the President, checked only by the lower house of Congress and an "emperor" having no great power as president of the body but with royal power as king of his own two-thirds of the country.

How the German Government Works

The German government is thus composed of the Bundesrat (literally, council of the union) corresponding to a body of governor-ambassadors in the supposition just cited, the Reichstag (literally, empire-day, or meeting day) which corresponds to our lower house of Congress, and the president of the bund, or the German Kaiser.

The Bundesrat is the most important, in fact, the decisive element of the government. It consists of 58 members, 17 being Prussian, 6 Bavarian, 4 Saxon, and 4 Wurttembergers, the rest being from other kingdoms and state-cities in lesser numbers.

The Bundesrat sits in a legislative sense continuously and, with the Kaiser, has power to dissolve or terminate the Reichstag, which is composed of 397 members, at any time during its term of five years, in which case a new Reichstag must be elected within 60 days and convened within 90 days for a new term of five years.

The Reichstag is elected over the Empire generally. The members are elected by districts but are not responsible to the instructions of their constituents but vote freely in the interests of the whole people.

The members of the Bundesrat however, are strictly responsible to their particular kingdoms and states and vote in accordance with the views of their particular monarchies. It is as if Congress in the United States were elected without reference to state lines and the senators were not two for each state but roughly in proportion to the population of the states and always acting under instructions.

When a law is to be passed it may originate either in the Bundesrat or in the lower house, and either may amend. When they agree, it becomes a law without the necessity of being approved by the Kaiser and is not subject to any power of veto on his part, such as the President of the United States is entitled to exercise.

As a matter of routine he signs it, sees that it is technically in the proper form, and has it published, but he must do this in any event, so that he may be said, in this respect, to be nothing more than the rubber stamp of the German Empire.

In other respects he has more power. Like the President of the United States, he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He also appoints the Imperial Chancellor.

Here comes in another of the remarkable features of the German government, for the Imperial Chancellor, who is the presiding officer of the Bundesrat of which the Kaiser is the president, represents German policy and has under him as subordinates all the heads of departments who correspond in other countries to cabinet ministers. He is a cabinet with its powers unified in one member. When the Imperial Chancellor resigns it indicates a break between the Kaiser and the legislature, that is, if he resigns from lack of a vote of confidence on the part of the Bundesrat.

To Americans the significance of this does not appear very great, as the members of the President's cabinet are not particularly important politically, being generally personal friends and advisers of the President.

In England and France, however, where the legislative bodies are composed of a number of political parties and not of two large parties as with us, the King of England or the President of France appoints a group of men as a cabinet, and must so make his selections, that the group of men he selects will have the confidence of the legislative branch. Such a cabinet is the real seat of government. If at any time it proposes a measure which is defeated in the legislature it must resign or the legislative body must be dissolved by the king and a new election held to find out if the public supports the cabinet or the legislature.

In a country with a cabinet, the cabinet must always represent the will of the people. This it does, roughly speaking. The American cabinet represents nothing but the President's personal selection of head clerks or free-advice givers, and even then only those of the party at the moment in power. The foreign cabinet system thus reflects much more effectually the will of the people than does the American system, which can only reflect the will of the people at intervals of two years and then all issues must be lumped in the platforms of the two great parties so that on any but the most important issues, the will of the people is never expressed.

What We Can Learn from the German Method

The American form of government, although based on the most altruistic of principles, is an extremely defective form in execution, and one through which the will of the people can be expressed only after much delay and never with the proper precision and effect.

The cabinet system of England is much better, for the King is only a figure-head, a royal rubber stamp, and the cabinet must represent more acutely the will of the people since it is subject to dissolution at any time that an issue of sufficient importance warrants the action. In France resignations of the cabinet are frequent and the will of the people is much more rapidly and effectively expressed by this means than it is by the inflexible American system.

In Germany, the Imperial Chancellor must always, in his policies, represent the will of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag. If at any time he loses their confidence, the Kaiser must either find a new chancellor or dissolve the legislature and seek in a new election the will of the people.

The great prestige of the Kingdom of Prussia upon the German Empire, however, must be taken into consideration. The Kingdom of Prussia has a Landtag, composed of an upper and a lower house. The upper house (Herrenhaus) is composed of 327 members, princes, lords, burgomasters, and various high dignitaries who hold office for life. The lower house of deputies (Abgeordnetehaus) numbers 443 members, is selected by popular votes and compares to the English parliament; Prussia having practically the population of Great Britain. There is also a Prussian cabinet appointed by the King of Prussia who, as noted, is by virtue of his position as King of Prussia, the German Emperor.

Here, however, William has great powers, since his cabinet is not responsible to either branch of the Landtag, but to him alone, so there is no popular expression of the will of the people which can effect his policies directly. His indirect check is the lower house of deputies which must concord with the upper house in measures. It must always be remembered that the kingdoms, and particularly the kingdom of Prussia, retains vastly more power relative to the general government than do the American states, for almost all laws are executed by the royal governments, even though made by the Imperial Government.

The lower house of deputies, however, is not elected by popular vote in the ordinary sense, but in another way. The amount of taxes is divided into three parts. The payers of each portion have equal voting powers. Thus in 1912, in Berlin, practically 720 people determined the city's representation.

In all of Prussia, 260,000 wealthy tax payers have one-third the voting power, 870,000 have another third, and 6,500,000 poor

voters have the other third. In Berlin, the first class of voters averaged $7,500 in tax payments, the second class $218, and the third class $11.

It is thus apparent that in Prussia the government is one of property qualifications rather than popular suffrage.

In addition in Prussia the king appoints the Landräte or governors, who have charge of the local government of districts. It is as though the President of the United States appointed the governors of states as he does governors of territories. These officials, who have great power, are responsible to the king alone and they govern locally with much less consideration of local interests than of the interests of the kingdom as a whole. There is no graft under them, no more than in the United States revenue service.

As the Bundesrat is composed of representatives from the twenty-two kingdoms and states and three city-states of the empire, it will be seen that they are representatives of the states and not of the people directly. The Bundesrat members are appointed by the individual kingdoms and states, as the President of the United States appoints ambassadors, but the Bundesrat is the judge of the qualifications of its members, having the power enjoyed in that respect by the Senate of the United States.

This power is really the ultimate power in a state and its exercise by the Bundesrat and the authority which the Bundesrat has to extend its own powers, gives to that body what German jurists style the Kompetenz-Kompetenz, that is, the competency of deciding its own competency, which is a prerequisite of any representative body if it is to maintain its power and independence.

The German Empire, as will be seen, is in reality a republic, with the King of Prussia as its hereditary president and commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The real force of its government is located in the Bundesrat, the president or German Kaiser having very limited powers.

The members of the Bundesrat are men of great prestige and prominence in their respective fields. They include the greatest executives of large enterprises and trusts, the most noted lawyers and professors, statesmen of the highest repute, financiers and bankers of the first rank, great land and realty owners, and prominent manufacturers and merchants, and the body is thus composed of the foremost minds of the empire. It is to this body that Germany entrusts her destiny, and not, as is popularly supposed in America, to the Kaiser.

Indeed, to the German coming to this country, the enormous place in the public mind occupied by the Kaiser is a great surprise. In Germany his powers and prerogatives are understood and he stands in his true relation to the other branches of the government. In America, however, the Kaiser appears to be the dominating spirit of Germany. This misapprehension of his real position is the source of much error in judging Germany's relations to this country. Bismarck, too, looms much larger in America than he does in Germany, while the Bundesrat, the true power of the empire, is only known as a legislative term.

(To be continued in next issue.)

QUOTING WITHOUT QUOTATION MARKS

The belated "discovery" inspired by the French Embassy that Count Bernstorff in one of his speeches quoted some English authors without giving credit to them for every sentence he used seems to excite no one except the *Nation*. Evidently the Ambassador's Secretary in preparing his notes omitted the quotation marks in a few instances. That is hardly a question of serious moment. No author since the days of Homer has been safe from little slips of that nature. Even if Count Bernstorff had boldly "lifted" an entire book without giving credit, he would be perfectly justified under existing conditions. England confiscates German property on land and sea; she even appropriates German patents; why should a German respect the intellectual property of the enemy?

But, seriously speaking, Count Bernstorff is too able and too efficient a man to take notice of such silly charges. It is well understood that men in public life receive assistance from secretaries and others in preparing books and speeches; they supply fundamental instructions, but leave the detail work in the hands of others. These others, as well as their principals, no doubt borrow from many sources. Thus Frank Koester, whose articles on the Secrets of German Success, are now appearing in THE FATHERLAND claims, not without justice, that Woodrow Wilson is indebted to him for certain chapters that appear in the *New Freedom*. Roosevelt has often been accused of plagiarism by Bryan. It is not necessary that a statesman's ideation or even his diction should be original, as long as he succeeds by virtue of his personality and his power, in translating whatever ideas he may choose to adopt into the consciousness of his people.

FIELD MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ

Field Marshal von der Goltz is now with the Turkish army, and forms the connecting link which unites the military headquarters of the German army with that of the Turks operating against Russia and England in the Russian Caucasus and Egypt. No military figure ranks so high in the esteem of Germany's and Austria-Hungary's Mohammedan ally as von der Goltz, since it was this eminent militarist who undertook the reorganization of the Turkish army prior to the Balkan War. It was unforunate that his activities were hampered at the time, so that the effect of his work could be only partially successful. But the part played by that section of the Turkish army which had the full benefit of his training was of such vital importance that but for these troops Turkey would presumably have been annihilated. These German-trained forces formed the staunch reliance of the Sultan in checking the triumphant advance of the Balkan Allies and at last brought it to a halt not far from Constantinople. The Turkish army at that time was deficient in supplies and facilities for caring for its soldiers during and after a battle. Many of the troops were supplied neither with provisions nor clothes, nor munitions, and it is doubtful whether any other troops could have borne up equally well under such hardships. Some of our astute editorial military critics were quick to blame the famous old Field Marshal for Turkish defeats; but that their view was not shared by the Turks is now evidenced by the demand in response to which he has allied himself with their present operations against the common enemy. Among German military authorities von der Goltz ranks as one of the greatest strategists and organizers in the world, and his activity at Turkish headquarters will be of inestimable benefit to the Sultan.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

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European Representative, Louis Viereck, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

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HYPHENATED CITIZENS

Isn't one class of hyphenated citizens as good as another? Isn't a German-American as good as an Anglo-Saxon citizen of the United States? If not, why not? And if the Anglo-Saxon is proud of it, why not a German-American?

BUY AMERICAN GOODS

Every sympathizer with Germany and Austria-Hungary should taboo English-made goods, from an English tooth brush to a Scotch highball. And incidentally remember Canada. Buy American-made goods, or goods imported from Germany and her ally.

HON. JOECHOATE ANTI-GERMAN

The Hon. Joechoate writes a complete endorsement of James M. Beck's special plea that Germany started the war, for a recent issue of the New York *Times*. Mr. Beck, we hope, has revised his plea since Prof. von Mach so mercilessly riddled his arguments, ostensibly deducted from the different white, blue and yellow books and the addendas and additions issued by France, Russia and England from time to time as the exigencies of the case demanded. The Hon. Joechoate is a noted corporation lawyer and ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and we knew on what side he would be before he endorsed Mr. Beck. The reputation of both these famous interpreters of the law would suffer irreparable damage if they submitted their academic case to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. All white, yellow and blue books cannot alter the fact that the war became a certainty from the day that King Edward began his policy of drawing France, thirsting for revenge for 1871, and Russia, bent on reaching Constantinople "by way of Berlin and Vienna," into a coalition to isolate Germany, and the Hon. Joechoate is welcome to the consolation which the discredited blue book of Mr. Edward Grey affords him. Every time some critic pointed out the contradictions and inconsistencies of that master-work of English craftiness it has been revised, and has now passed through half a dozen editions.

BRINGING GREAT BRITAIN TO HER KNEES

WE are glad that the Administration has at last been galvanized into action. The American protest against Great Britain's attempt to destroy American commerce under pretext of making war on Germany and Austria-Hungary was as strong and vigorous a document as was ever issued by President Wilson. It is to be hoped that there will be no backing down and no settlement unless Great Britain grants every one of the President's contentions which, as he himself says, are undebatable. Alarmists may fear that Great Britain will rather go to war than to make the necessary concessions. As a matter of fact Great Britain desires no more war, unless such a war could be confined to her ally Japan and the United States. She is perfectly willing to fight to the last Jap, but not to the last Englishman or the last Canadian. In case of war an army of German reservists would swoop upon Canada. The British navy would find itself unable to compete simultaneously with the navies of the Kaiser and Uncle Sam.

But there will be no war, and there need be no war.

We can easily bring Great Britain to her knees without resorting to arms. For one thing we can starve her into submission. Even an embargo on arms, such as has been advocated by Senator Hitchcock and Congressman Bartholdt, if left to the discretion of the President, would almost instantly compel the British Lion to release American trade from his ferocious claws. It seems very likely that Congressman Towner's resolution giving the President the prerogative to declare such an embargo will pass, unless Great Britain immediately comes to terms. As soon as the news of the American protest reached London, insurance against a war with America rose to sixteen per cent. If London regards the situation so gravely, we surely are bound to protect ourselves against the possibility of war by laying an embargo on war materials of every description.

BUT, IN SPITE OF SUCH PRECAUTIONS AND IN SPITE OF MR. LANSING AND OTHER FRIENDS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE SPECTRE OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR IS A BOGEY RAISED TO FRIGHTEN THE GUILELESS.

WE REFUSE TO BE BLUFFED.

A NATION OF HYPOCRITES

THE London *Truth* calls attention to the punishment meted out to a man who was convicted of outraging a little girl, at Falmouth. The judge sentenced the criminal to a payment of 10 shillings and 12½ shillings for board, in consideration of his entering the English army. The *Truth*, commenting on the indignation aroused in England by alleged atrocities committed by the Germans, says: "It is no wonder that the Germans call us a nation of hypocrites."

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

By Aleister Crowley

(The Allies have been jubilant over the frankness of Maximillian Harden. It is at least matched by the frankness of Mr. Aleister Crowley, the pro-British poet. In fact, this is so well realized in England that the present article is circulated secretly in manuscript and every precaution is taken to prevent its views from becoming known to the "common people." Let us add that the editors of THE FATHERLAND *do not agree with the author's final conclusions and that the article is published solely as a significant expression of British opinion. In next week's issue Mr. Crowley will conclude his brilliant exposure of British hypocrisy.)*

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us!"—*Burns.*

WE are in for one of our periodical orgies of Cant. Right (and God, of course, thank God!) struggles gallantly in its tiny way against Armed Might, Tyranny, Barbarism; the Allies pit their puny force against the hordes of Huns. Parsons preach on David and Goliath, publicists invoke Jack the Giant-Killer. The odds are always ten to one. Fortunately, one Englishman is a match for 18 1-3 Germans, as statistics prove.

Englishmen, even educated Englishmen, even travelled Englishmen, manage to hypnotize themselves into believing this.

In point of fact, gallant little Germany is against a world in arms. Austria has been torn for many years by internal divisions; only a part of her population is of German stock. But against Germany and this one friend are arrayed Russia, France, England, Servia, Montenegro and Japan; and every one of these nations is throwing its whole diplomatic weight into the task of getting Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Holland, Denmark and the United States of America to join in. We are only about 6 to 1 at present, and feel insecure.

My own view is simpler. We have waited for a long while to smash Germany and steal her goods. We have taken a first-class opportunity, and we shall never regret it.

II

We thank God that we are not as other men. There are no stained glass windows bright enough for us. Our haloes are top heavy.

We have quite forgotten that the Belgian is the most cruel, mean, and cowardly cur in Europe, that we have demonstrated till all was blue against him as assassin, torturer, mutilator, and cannibal. We have dined in our thousands to acclaim his disgrace. We heard of nothing but "Red Rubber;" of niggers with hands, and feet, and indeed all that was off-choppable, off-chopped; of rape, robbery, murder, anthropophagy, and so on, until even our sanest etymologists began to derive Belgium from Belial and Belphegor and other leading Lucifuges of the hierarchy of the Pit. King Cléopolde, who was really a foolish kindly old gentleman with a taste in petticoats, the spit of a hundred vieux marcheurs in any Pall Mall Club, was compared to all the Roman Emperors from Caligula and Nero to Justinian and Diocletian. And now it is Gallant Little Belgium, and Les Braves Belges, and enough about heroes and martyrs to make any decent man vomit!

Anything the Belgians may have got they asked for. *Flagellum qui meruit ferat!*

III

We thank God that we are not as other men. Humph! If the French are being beaten, they have only themselves to blame. Does one expect a Leonidas from France?

Outside the sacred Mount of Parnassus, where dwell Rodin, and Anatole France, and a few more, what names does one know but names of scandal? Eiffel, and Reinach, and Dreyfus, and Henry, and du Paty de Clam, and de Lesseps, and Meyer, and Mme. Humbert, and Mme. Steinheil. and Mme. Caillaux. Since 1870 the history of France is a history of mean and mostly unintelligible squabble, fringed with Jesuitry and pseudo-Mason intrigue, a viler, an obscurer money-grubbery than even that of Haussmann and the Second Empire. In all the labyrinth of French group-politics is there a name unsmirched by what in any other country would be felony?

What sort of an army is it whose officers conspire wholesale against the state and have to be bought over by a Bourse-ridden republic, bribe beating bribe? What sort of a republic whose chief magistrate can be smacked publicly in the face at a racecourse and not dare to retaliate, the pretenders to whose throne can allow their conspirators to culminate and at the last moment fear to show themselves, so that all their followers are thrown into prison—when a single bold push would have set them on the throne?

Calmette, the Bel-ami journalist, who by trickery and treason makes himself the greatest power in French journalism, threatens to expose the master-blackmailer, to unmask the "impregnable" frontier fortresses that are still armed with the guns of 1872; he is murdered by a woman who in England would be considered as a doubtful starter in any concourse of moderately respectable demi-mondaines—and a jury is found to declare that she did not commit the act to which she openly confesses!

England has spent about nine centuries in hating and despising France, in crying out on her for atheism and immorality and all the rest of it; Edward the Seventh, one night upon Montmarte, shwears the Frensh are jolly good shportsh, bigod, and lo! the Angel of the Entente Cordiale. Mimi Tete-Beche is Sainte-Genieviüve, and Jésus-la-Caille becomes the Saviour of Protestant England.

Is it a nation in which abortion has become a national danger that will freely give her sons to the Republic?

If so, only because the French people is not corrupted, even by their politicians.

I love the French—I will not yield precedence to Edward VII, though I prefer Montparnasse to Montmartre, and pay for my own dinner at Lapérouse's where he accepted £20,000 to dine at the Café Anglais—and I want to see them victorious and prosperous. But I shall not mistake France for Sparta.

IV

As to Russia, we have had nothing but whole-hearted abuse since 1850. Even their ridiculous fear of having their children stolen by Jews for the purposes of ritual murder—as they most fixedly believe—has been represented as religious bigotry, when it is at the worst but peasant ignorance like the belief in witchcraft.

We have received and fêted the would-be assassins of their Tsar; we have imagined Red Sunday in St. Petersburg, and fulminated against pogroms, and preached against vodka and brutal Cossacks till anyone who has ever been to Russia wants to go away quietly and die; and the next thing is that we hold up our railways and smuggle 150,000 of the brutal Cossacks aforesaid to fling them on the flank of the German armies in Normandy and Picardy. Well, no! it was only a Secret Service lie. But how dearly we all wished it true!

Have we not wept and yelled over Poland? And has not the Tsar promised autonomy to Poland once and again, and tricked?

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Booklet in German or English
Mailed free to any address by the Author
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New York City

My own view of Russia is that it is the freest country in the world; but it is a little sudden for our Nonconformists who have denounced her as a tyrant for the last sixty years, to hail her thus incontinently as the Champion of European Liberty.

V

It is disgusting to have to foul clean paper with the name of Servia.

These swineherds who murdered and mutilated their own king and queen; whose manners make their own pigs gentlefolk; these assassins who officially plot and execute the dastard murder of the Crown Prince of a nation with whom they are at peace; these ruffians so foul that even cynical England hesitates to send a minister to their court of murderers—these be thy gods to-day, O England!

"Heroic little Servia!"

VI

I have not a word to say against the Montenegrins. They are decent, honest, cutthroats.

VII

And now we come to the treacherous monkeys of Japan, the thieves and pirates of the East. Who makes the shoddy imitations of European and American machinery, forges the names of famous firms, sticks at no meanness to steal trade? Who, under cover of alliance with England, fostered in China a boycott of all English goods?

Only yesterday Japan was at the throat of Russia—or at least trod heavily on one big toe. To-day in Tokio they sing the Russian national anthem, and cheer the ambassador whenever he appears.

Why not? of course. It is natural, it is human; it is all in order. But it is fickleness and treachery; it is hypocrisy and humbug. Diplomacy is of necessity all this; but at least let us mitigate the crime by confession!

Human nature is never so bad when it is not shackled by the morality of emasculate idealists.

Does any person who knows the Far East believe even in an opium dream that Japan had any quarrel with Germany, or any care for her alliance with England? Kiao-Chau was an easy enough prey; well, then, snatch it, and chance the wrath of schoolmarmed America and the egregious Wilson. But for God's sake, and by the navel of Daibutsu, and the twelve banners of the twelve sects of Buddha, let us spew out the twaddle about honor, and justice, and oppressed China, and the sanctity of alliance!

VIII

And England! England the Home of Liberty, the Refuge of the Oppressed, the Star of Hope of the Little Nations. I sup-

Fair Play in Advertising

"You have a good business proposition. We believe an ad in THE FATHERLAND would pay. But this firm is neutral and we fear if we should advertise with you, some of our customers would think we favored the German Cause."

It is hard to believe, but it is a fact, that this excuse for refusing to patronize us has been given over and over again to our representatives, while soliciting advertisements.

Never before have the hustling men of affairs of this country allowed either international or domestic politics to greatly interfere with their advertising if they could help it. Just what they are doing now, when they refuse to advertise in THE FATHERLAND.

It is notorious that the vast majority of the newspapers and magazines of this country are by no means neutral in this war—not a mite more so than THE FATHERLAND, only they are not as frank as we are about saying it.

But any astute business man can read between the lines. Why, therefore, if the advertisers we have approached are neutral, aren't they perfectly consistent, and withhold, as they do from us, their advertising from these other non-neutral publications? Have they done so? Not so you can notice it. Doesn't it follow that if they continue to favor solely the advertising mediums who espouse more or less openly the cause of the Allies, that they are after all not really quite neutral themselves.

Suppose this is so, what difference in all common sense and seriousness should it make in their advertising or business fair play?

Some of the biggest advertisers in this country are dyed in the wool Republicans, and others, Democrats. But do they in consequence, or have they ever refused to advertise in Democratic or Republican newspapers, as the case may be? Certainly not; such a thing would be a huge joke.

What reader, pray, of an advertisement ever thinks of the political feelings of the advertiser or that he indorses the politics of the paper by advertising in it? As a matter of fact, he don't care two pins. All he considers are the merits of the goods advertised. Honest advertising and a square deal are the only things that concern him in an advertisement.

This follows in reference to THE FATHERLAND. We believe that there is not one reader of this weekly, no matter to what side he may incline in the war, who has ever stopped to question the feelings of our advertisers in reference to the matter, or to think of censuring them because they advertise with us.

It is ridiculous to claim that any reader is so childish as to believe that an advertisement in a newspaper or magazine is an indorsement of the politics of that paper. Since when have the advertising columns become the editorial ones?

If the advertisers we have mentioned are really "neutral" why would it not be really the fair thing for them to favor all sides exactly alike? That is the meaning of neutrality. They are not supposed to care who wins and this surely would be real neutrality in advertising in war times.

But while these timid "neutrals" are standing off we need advertising and certainly there must be many among you, either firms or individuals, who have something to sell, which publicity will help. If so, won't you help us and let us help you at the same time? Don't delay the matter. Send in your copy at once. We will get it in an early issue.

Our rates are: 25 cents a line (Agate) for less than one full page. (Page rate $100.00—extra for back covers.) No advertisements for less than fourteen (14) lines (Agate) accepted for less than four (4) insertions.

Address

Advertising Manager, The Fatherland

1123 Broadway, New York City

pose that any other nation about whom they sang

"They're hanging men and women too
For wearing of the green"

would suppress the song by yet more hangings. The English are cynical enough to sing it themselves!

The English are ever on the look-out for atrocities. Bulgarian atrocities, Armenian atrocities, Tripolitan atrocities, Congo atrocities, and now German atrocities. One notices that the atrocity of the atrocitators varies with their political objectionability.

The parable of the mote and the beam was made for England, surely.

German atheism! from the compatriots of Shelley, Thomson, Bradlaugh, Morley, and John Burns.

German sensuality! from the fellow-citizens of Swinburne, Rossetti, Keats, and a dozen others.

German blasphemy! when the Kaiser invokes the God of Battles. As if the success of British arms were not prayed for daily in the churches, the name of God invoked in the addresses to the soldiers, and the very motto of England, Dieu et mon droit! It is true the Kaiser was first to make so emphatic an insistence that God was his ally; it seems that England has the old literary grievance against those *qui ante nos nostra dixerunt!*

Indeed *saevitia!*

German militarism! A strange rebuke from a nation whose saner citizens at this hour are cursing themselves that they did not have conscription twenty years ago, from a nation which has by a sham Insurance Act riveted heavier fetters on their slave-class than were ever ball and chain.

And it is England that can produce a firm of piano manufacturers to start a boycott of German pianos—their own pianos being all German but the cases!—and a boycott of German music. And it is England that can show a composer who writes to the papers that he will now "try harder than he ever tried before" to beat Bach and Beethoven and Brahms and Straus and Wagner! In the meantime he will refrain from the wicked and unpatriotic luxury of Vienna steak! And since Kant thought two and two made four, for all true Englishmen they must make five in future.

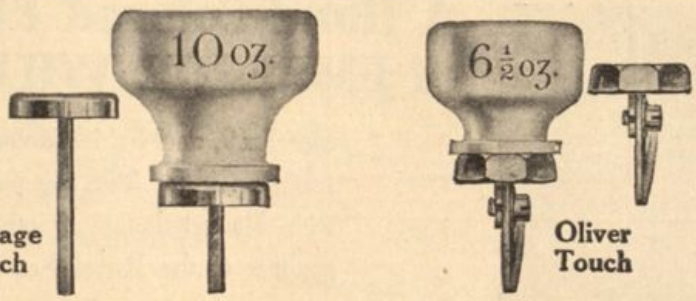
Have Englishmen forgotten their own Royal family?

"The very dogs in England's court
They bark and howl in German."

Edward VII spoke English with an accent; and at the first hour of war with Germany we found the first Lord of the Admiralty a German Prince!

Until this year England has never been at war with Germany in the course of history since the Conquest. Our very speech, half German, betrayeth us.

All this is finished. The German is a Hun, and a Vandal, and a monster, and a woman torturer, and a child-murderer, and



Typewriter Touch by Actual Weight

Now mark the story this test tells. To operate the average typewriter requires a 10-ounce pressure on the keys. Some 7½, some 13½. Mark that the Oliver writes at 6½ ounces—scaled down to *50% lighter!* And it wins its leadership in other points, too.

Here again a service to the world—the new model Oliver—the Silent Seven. A benefaction to all mankind. Labor of thousands lightened. With touch so sensitive that experts marvel—the weight of your finger, tapped on the key.

You Can Prove It

Place some small, flat object on a key of the average typewriter. Add enough objects to make the key write. Now perform this experiment with the Oliver No. 7, set at equal tension. Then weigh the two sets of objects. Your nearest druggist can do so if you have no handy means.

Others have made this demonstration. The result is as interesting as it is *conclusive.*

The Silent Seven

This brilliant triumph has all our epoch-making inventions—visible writing, visible reading, fewest keys, and Printype if desired.

To these have been added the cushioned keyboard, anchor-keys and automatic improvements. With the new paper holder no care is needed—your sheet cannot crumple.

The return of the carriage advances your paper to another line—our famous automatic spacer. It prevents you writing on the line just written. Now the hardest thing to do with the Oliver is to make mistakes.

Speed Test

Many are misled by the operator's performance. Oliver capacity exceeds all human pace. And before it leaves our factory we run each typewriter by mechanical tester—each key at a speed no human hand can reach.

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runs away in his millions at the sight of a Territorial from Hoxton. And the British Army has won victory after victory against enormous odds, some sixtyfold, and some eightyfold, and some a hundredfold, and has retreated (for strategic purposes, luring the hosts of the Kaiser to their doom) nearly as fast as a frightened man can run, and exactly as fast as a victorious host can pursue them.

It is not a quarter of a million against 60,000 as it was in the Boer war. And even then the British were so handsomely beaten that in a few years they were obliged to hand back the government to the "defeated" enemy, who now treats the "rooinek" a great deal worse than ever Kruger did. But he professes "loyalty" whenever it suits him, and we all boast of pacified and united South Africa, and shoot down British miners and deport their leaders, in flat violation of their own constitution. In short, all parties have acted throughout with that good sense which in themselves they call Truth and Righteousness, and in other cynical immorality.

IX

But more shameful and silly than all is our attitude to the diplomatic situation. Even papers normally sane are found perverting truth, and distorting facts, and misrepresenting motives, and misinterpreting plain words, in a way that would bring a blush to the cheek of a nonconformist. The common hack newspapers call the flight of the British from Mons to Paris "the greatest military feat of modern times," and one feels that Xenophon must be shivering in the Elysian Fields (while President Poincaré finds the Champs Elysées too hot for him) at the news of how the Retreat of the Ten Thousand has been eclipsed. But this sort of lie is common to every country, and indeed the Germans are as keen to publish stories of the murder of their wounded, treacherous attacks by civilians, and any other violation of the rules of war which the imagination of their journalists can invent, as any other nation.

With parallel cant, they represent Cossacks as cannibals, and Highlanders as naked savages; but the most fair-minded of critics can hardly cavil at their complaint that in order to swamp their brave little army the world has been ransacked of every tribe, race, kingdom, principality and power. *Germania delenda est,* and the end justifies the means.

Algerians, not only of Arab, but of negroid and even negro stock, have been hurled into the line; India has gushed out a venomous river of black troops—the desperate Ghoorka, whose kukri is thrust upward through the bowels, the Pathan, whose very women scavenge the battlefield to rob, murder, and foully mutilate the dead, the fierce Sikh, the lithe Panjabi, the

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(To be continued next week.)

STAND UP AND MEET THE WAR

With acknowledgments to Rudyard Kipling

By Wolcott Frederic

I.

STAND up and meet the war!
The war by others bred.
Stand up and quote the Law!
Stand up and count the dead!
The needless sacrifice,
The foolishness and whim.
In prayer lift up your voice,
To men, but not to Him.
Though all the years depart,
Your brazen pretense stand:
"In hardness keep your heart!
In vengeance lift your hand!"

II.

"No law except the sword,"
That sickening lie of old,
Comes now to judge your word,
Comes now to mock your gold.
Once more it calls mankind,
Driven, oppressed, and slow
To rise, and break, and bind
The nations' inmost foe.

III.

Bombast, pretense, deceit—
The nations' seeming aim—
Are vanished in a night.
Only the Truth remains
To meet the sorrowing days.
All that we have and are,
Have fallen by the ways,
Have fed the flame of war.
Though all the years depart,
Your brazen pretense stand:
"Let kindness melt your heart!
Let meekness stay your hand!"

IV.

The easy hopes and lies
By which you sought the goal
Call now for sacrifice.
To-day you pay the toll.
Stand up and meet the war!
The strife by others bred.
Stand up and quote the Law!
Stand up and count the dead!

How to Pronounce Them.—For the information of war-inclined readers, we print the following table of pronunciation, hoping it will prove as helpful and illuminating as the average table of its kind in the daily press:

Xyrousspucbiurj,	pronounced	Yuhs-hkdhsg-hsg-hgx-j.
Hbedhkhfgeu,	"	Lawyuf-ghfs-ing-yyz.
Zygfr,	"	Gsfx-fy.
Vitckafdhhkzzyprl,	"	Vod-ka.
Grkamamatveitch,	"	Dsanmeo-go-bombski.
Boobmf,	"	Boobmf.

—*Puck.*

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